

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

PREPARING FOR THE CONGRESS

Conflicting Reports as to England's Attitude.

RUMORED RUSSO-AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.

Lord Derby Makes an Important Statement.

CONDITION OF GERMAN POLITICS.

The New Italian Ministry Announced.

LABOR TROUBLES ABROAD.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, March 22, 1878.

The *Official Journal* of St. Petersburg publishes the full text of the treaty, which fully confirms the correctness of the versions previously cabled. The *Times*, commenting on the text of the treaty, says there is much to criticize and resist, but nothing absolutely beyond the pale of discussion.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

The Vienna correspondent says although Russia seems to have explicitly admitted to some of the Powers, and especially to Austria, that the Congress had the power to discuss what points of the treaty were of European interest, in consequence of the irritation engendered during the discussion, Russia has not yet given a similar assurance to England. A telegram to the *Political Correspondence* declares that England has asked Russia for a definite answer, which would show that the difference has become acute, but an impression is prevalent in Vienna that Russia will give the required assurances when the treaty is formally delivered in London, probably on Saturday.

ENGLAND WILL NOT ATTEND.

Pest papers report that Count Andrássy on Wednesday definitely refused an alliance with England, and that Sir H. G. Elliot thereupon declared that England would not enter the Congress. This appears to be a merely sensational story.

ENGLAND WILL GO.

The *Advertiser*, on the other hand, announces in official form that General Sir Arnold Kemball will accompany Lord Lyons to the Congress.

A RUSSO-AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.

A special despatch from Pest to the *Standard* says people there are convinced that a Russo-Austrian alliance has been formed. The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Vienna says he knows the idea of an Anglo-Austrian alliance was recently summarily discarded by the highest authority in the state.

BEFORE TSARSKOYE.

The embarkation of the Russian Guards has been countermanded. Russian troops are moving northward. The reason is unknown. A Turkish camp has been formed at Bujukdere. General Nieldoff has informed the Porte that this is unnecessary, as Russia, after the Porte's written refusal to permit the embarkation there, would not have thought of persisting in her intention.

RUSSIAN TORPEDOES IN THE BOSPHORUS.

The *Morning Post* yesterday printed a special edition to give the following despatch dated Constantinople in the morning:—"The Russians have in the Bosphorus two regularly fitted torpedo ships carrying six torpedoes each."

WHEN RUSSIA MUST LEAVE TURKEY.

A special despatch to the *Times* from Vienna says:—"According to the treaty of San Stefano the evacuation of European Turkey, except Bulgaria, must be completed three months after definitive peace, and a portion of the Russian troops may embark on the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora. It is doubtful on the strength of these conditions that the Russians are now beginning to march their troops for shipment in the neighborhood of Constantinople, as they may begin operations at once. Russia has insured herself the right, or at any rate the possibility, of having a portion of her troops always around Constantinople until the final settlement is signed."

LORD DERBY MAKES A STATEMENT.

In the House of Lords last night the Earl of Derby, replying to a long and discursive speech of Lord Stratford on Eastern affairs, said for obvious reasons the fleet should not be sent into the Black Sea at the present moment. He protested against the repetition of unfounded statements relative to disensions in the Cabinet. The government had not asked that Greece should enter the Congress on the same footing as the Great Powers, but simply that the fleet should be represented, as a means of making her voice and claims heard.

WHAT HAD BEEN ASKED.

The government had never proposed that Russia should submit the peace conditions to decision by the majority of the Congress. They asked that all of the articles should be submitted for discussion and discussion only, that being the only possible manner of deciding which of them affected European interests. This was the sole question now at issue. He was not prepared to say what answer Russia would give, but he thought the demand of the government was reasonable and moderate, and unless it was complied with there would be very little use for the Congress to meet at all.

THE AUSTRIAN CREDIT.

The Austrian delegation yesterday granted the credit of 600,000 florins by a vote of 29 to 20.

TURKEY WILL BE REPRESENTED.

A Constantinople despatch says that the Porte, through the Embassy at Berlin, has given notice of its acceptance of the invitation to the Congress.

SERVIA STRUCK.

A special despatch from Belgrade states that the Servians have evacuated Vranje, notwithstanding their threat that they would not leave the place unless forced to do so.

BISMARCK'S PERSONAL INFLUENCE.

Special despatches from Berlin to the London journals yesterday said that Prince Bismarck's bill, separating the Railway Department from the Prussian Board of Trade and appointing a special Imperial Minister for Railways, would probably be introduced in the Reichstag yesterday. It is not believed that the bill will pass at present, but some members intend to take the opportunity of the debate on its first reading to question the Ministers regarding the existing Cabinet crisis. There is some talk of a dissolution of the Reichstag and an attempt to carry the new elections on Prince Bismarck's personal strength.

THE VACANCY FILLED.

It is stated in Parliamentary circles in Berlin that the vacancy in the Ministry of the Interior has been definitively filled by the appointment of Count von Kulebierg, hitherto Governor of Hanover, a nephew of Count F. A. von Kulebierg, who resigned the portfolio of the Interior on October 12 last.

GERMANY'S VICE CHANCELLORSHIP.

The *Standard's* Berlin despatch says it is reported that Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, at the request of the Emperor, has accepted the Vice Chancellorship, and also the Vice Presidency of the Prussian Ministry. A despatch from Berlin reports that the negotiations to induce Count Stolberg-Wernigerode to accept the Vice Chancellorship continue.

ALBANY RAILWAY.

A credible rumor asserts that the Crown Prince

Friedrich Wilhelm will be appointed the Emperor's substitute in Alsace-Lorraine and will reside there temporarily.

ITALY'S NEW MINISTRY.

A special despatch from Rome to the *Pull Mail Gazette* says:—"King Humbert will receive Signor Cairoli to-night for the latter to submit the new Ministry, which, it is believed, will be constituted as follows:—

"Signor Cairoli, President of the Council, without a portfolio.

"Count Corti, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Signor Zanardelli, Minister of the Interior.

"Signor Brusaferri, Minister of War.

"Signor Dada, Minister of Finance.

"Signor Democrito, Minister of Public Instruction.

"Signor Debaldo, Minister of Public Works.

"It is understood that the King will consent to the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies."

ACCORDING TO THE PRESS.

A despatch from Rome announces that the new Cabinet has been constituted as follows:—

Signor Cairoli, President of the Council, without a portfolio.

Count Corti, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Signor Zanardelli, Minister of the Interior.

Signor Brusaferri, Minister of War.

Signor Dada, Minister of Finance.

Signor Democrito, Minister of Public Instruction.

Signor Baccarini, Minister of Public Works.

Admiral Martini, Minister of Marine.

Signor Conforti, Minister of Justice.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

The *Times*, in its financial article, says:—"United States bonds continue to be bought for American sale and their price is maintained, but sales by English holders—corporate and individual—continue and sometimes of very large amounts. The fear of the Silver bill has died away, but people now begin to dread what may follow it, and there is a strong and widespread feeling that if the Americans are to try experiments on their credit they had much better do so with the debt held at home than in English hands. People sell, therefore, and are likely to continue to do so while so much that is dangerous seems to surround United States national finance."

PROTECTION IN FRANCE.

A special despatch from Paris says:—"The Senate Committee to investigate the causes of stagnation of trade, which was originally directed against the De Broglie Ministry, has been turned into a protectionist commission. All the evidence tendered has emanated from manufacturers. Commerce interested in foreign trade has naturally not a focus stand in such an inquiry. The committee will probably elect M. Poirer-Querier reporter, and the report will certainly be very protectionist in tone."

THE OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RACE.

The Oxford boat crew, which is to compete with the Cambridge crew in the approaching inter-university boat race on the Thames, will go to Twickenham for a week or ten days' practice before coming to Putney. The Cambridge crew will come to Putney on the 26th inst.

O'LEARY FOURTEEN MILES AHEAD.

At half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning O'Leary, the American contestant, had completed 318 miles in the international walking match. At the same time Vaughan, of Chester, had walked 307 miles, and Brown, of Fulham, 298. At midnight O'Leary had walked 375 miles, Vaughan 359 and Brown 337.

IS IT THE INTERNATIONAL?

The composers in several large printing houses in Paris have struck work. This, taken in conjunction with the great strike of miners at Decauville, which is attributed to the instigation of the Internationale, attracts much attention.

The *Times's* despatch from Paris says work is suspended in the printing houses and the publication of books is stopped in consequence of the printers' strike. The newspapers continue their regular issue, not being affected by the strike.

THE PRUSSIAN BUDGET.

The Chamber of Deputies at Versailles passed the entire Budget of Revenue to-day. There were only three dissenting votes. The irreconcilable radicals abstained from voting.

LABOR TROUBLE IN ENGLAND.

The Harlequin colliers struck work yesterday against a reduction of their wages.

The Oldham Mills were opened yesterday. The strike there is ended.

The notice of a reduction of wages in the Lancashire districts affect 250,000 cotton operatives. Both masters and operatives are very determined and a strike or lockout is probable.

A BROKEN BANK.

One of the oldest banks in Prague—that of Grunz—has suspended.

ACROSS THE STRAITS.

CAPTAIN DUTTON SWIMS THE STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR AND LANDS AT TANGIER, MOROCCO.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, March 21, 1878.

The *Herald's* correspondent at Gibraltar telegraphs that Captain Paul Boyton successfully landed on the shore of Tangier Bay at one o'clock last night after a terrible passage of seventeen hours. The strength of the spring tides was so great that at one time it seemed certain that he would be carried to sea.

A DARK NIGHT'S WORK.

The waves were exceedingly high and the darkness was intense. It was a very severe trial of both courage and endurance. Captain Boyton returned to Gibraltar to-day.

DOWN THE TAGUS—BOYTON'S SUCCESSFUL JOURNEY FROM TOLEDO TO THE SEA AS TOLD BY HIMSELF—HIS ENCOUNTERS WITH THE RAPIDS AND HIS PASSAGE THROUGH THE CANYONS.

LONDON, Feb. 18, 1878.

After a journey of nearly eight days on the River Tagus I reached this city yesterday (Sunday). The whole trip was one of wonderful experiences to me, and I do not in the least regret the task, although it entailed almost unendurable hardships. I reached Toledo by rail from Madrid. Toledo is one of the most interesting cities in Spain. The railway landed me away over in a wilderness on the southern side of the Tagus, and a long drive in that most dreadful of vehicles, a Spanish diligencia, over a bridge with fortified gateways, through a tangled maze of streets so narrow that the hubs scraped alternately on one side and on the other, landed me at the Fonda de Liso. Two or three days were spent in completing preparations for the journey. I suffered great inconvenience because of my want of knowledge of the Spanish language.

THE START FROM TOLEDO.

Everything being ready on Thursday morning, January 31, I went down to the Tagus through the date of the Sun. My trappings had been sent before and I found a great crowd of people assembled to see me off. Indeed, in Toledo the people seem to have nothing to do, and their chief anxiety would appear to be to kill the bourgeoisie. The people were exceedingly civil, however, and displayed only justifiable curiosity when they saw me prepare to start. I had not taken a good look at the river—satisfying myself with a study of the green and narrow stream from the Plaza Mayor and the Bridge of Alcántara. As I saw the Tagus then I did not give much promise of a pleasant journey.

INTO THE WATER.

A few minutes sufficed to find me in the water. The crowd cheered lustily, and I soon began to ply my paddle energetically. As I turned the bend of the river at the end of the first half mile I took a last look at the stationer Alcazar upon the crest of the hill, and the ruins of the Moorish mills at the river side below. Onward I pushed, and the bright sunlit vision faded from my view. I was now fairly started on my journey and made a halt at noon to eat a light dinner. I kindled a fire to boil some chocolate, and, without resting, pushed on till nightfall.

AMONG THE WATERFALLS.

A half-day's work and a struggle with six water-

falls landed me at Talavera de la Reina, where, I believe, a battle was fought in 1800. I now fully realized that I was in for "a tough job." The river wound all over the country, and was as changeable in temper as a novelist's heroine. Sometimes it was a mile wide, running slowly and with as much calm and smooth a surface as a lake. Again, at the next bend of the stream, the river would dart toward a range of hills, and instead of going around them, as its previously erratic course would have led me to expect, ploughed straight through the solid rocks. Then it would become as narrow as a canal, deep and rapid as a mill race. In some parts the stream hurried along with the speed of an express train.

The country was utterly wild, and it was not an unusual thing to paddle from morning till night without seeing a human being. As I knew nothing of the river, except that I was bound for Lisbon, I may easily be imagined that I was not easy in my mind. I did not know but that the next angle in a canyon might land me in a whirlpool or over a precipice. During the first five days I passed thirty-one waterfalls.

THE GLOOMY CANYONS.

On the sixth day I entered upon a dreadful bit of river work. The fagras ran through high mountains, and on all sides the scenery was of the wildest kind. If one had an eye for the romantic, then was the time to show it or to forever alter hold his peace. Often the stream was completely darkened by the high cliffs, and the foreboding scene grew deadly cold. I reached a little village just before dark and was heartily glad to end the sixth day with a good rest on a straw bed on the floor of a friendly peasant's hut.

THE GYPSY RAVENS.

As it beared the Portugal hue the river lost none of its terrors. My health remained good, but I had lost some flesh. I could not help feeling the effects of so much hard work and exposure. Every day was a series of dangerous struggles and every hour ended with moments of anxiety. On the evening of February 10, from six till nine o'clock, I made the passage of the Salto del Gato (the Gypsy ravens)—Salto del Gato would be a more appropriate name for it. The current ran about thirty kilometers an hour, and the rocks ran up and down on either side, leaving only a strip of pale twilight overhead. The stream took a abrupt turn about every hundred yards. I came through safely, but thoroughly exhausted. When I got ashore I had a morsel laid out on the top of my dress to see if my hair had turned white.

INTO PORTUGAL.

On February 12 the Portugal line was reached. I had found the trip much longer than it was estimated to be and found that the most accurate maps give no true data upon which such a journey can be made. I had been under many obligations to the Spanish government for provisions and information furnished me along the way through the province of Cáceres. The country people were always kind to me. After leaving Montalvo two days of paddling among the hills brought me to Abrantes, a town of considerable size. Here the country spread out into a vast plain and the river became a broad, majestic stream. Thence three days more of pleasant though uneventful down stream work landed me in the capital of Portugal. I shot during the voyage 102 waterfalls and rapids. The highest fall I went over was fifty-five feet. I suffered no provisions on two occasions, living for three days on bread and olive.

RECEPTION IN LISBON.

It does not become me to speak of the reception accorded me here. Long before I reached the city I was met by a fleet of small sail and row boats, and soon after many small steamers, loaded with excursionists, came to welcome me. The crowd on the piers is stated by the Lisbon journals to have been about 200,000 people, and as I have always believed the newspapers in America to be no discredited exaggerators, I am inclined to believe that the number was not far from the truth. While passing the Royal Arsenal I was congratulated on the success of the voyage by an officer representing the Minister of the Navy.

OFF FOR GIBRALTAR.

I confess to finding myself in a very debilitated condition, and really believe I could not have endured the strain much longer. The entire distance was more than 1,000 kilometers. I intend to leave in the early part of March for Africa. I hope to go to Gibraltar, and from there to the opposite shore.

ST. DOMINGO.

SUCCESS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY AND THE FLIGHT OF PRESIDENT BAZ.

ST. THOMAS, March 10, 1878.

A telegram received here on the 7th inst. states that the revolution has succeeded, and Baz, with his family, were in Porto Rico.

This tallies with the latest from St. Domingo, as the whole Cibao was said to be up in arms and the city of St. Domingo itself disaffected.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CONCILIATORY SENTIMENTS OF THE DEMOCRACY—POLITICAL PROSECUTIONS TO BE STOPPED—EVIDENCE AGAINST CHAMBERLAIN—POPULARITY OF GOVERNOR HAMFON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

COLUMBIA, March 21, 1878.

No matter, perhaps, which has engaged the attention of the General Assembly of South Carolina during its long session at this critical period in the history of the State will command more interest than certain resolutions which passed the House yesterday and the Senate to-day by an overwhelming vote and in the face of a most determined opposition on the part of those who may be properly called the radical democracy. The resolutions are in effect directed to the conciliation of the national sentiment in the country and read as follows:

Whereas, the investigations made under the authority of this General Assembly, and the prosecutions based thereon, have demonstrated the truth of the charges made against those who were elected to the Senate and House of Representatives, and whereas, while adhering steadfastly to the principle of non-resistance, it is the duty of the General Assembly to bring to a close the proceedings which have been brought to well defined punishment, it is not deemed that it is expedient to take any further action in the premises, and the Senate do hereby resolve, that the Governor be authorized to request, in case he deems it expedient, to instruct all officers of the State to discontinue any of the prosecutions brought, or which may be brought, by the State, under the authority of the Joint Investigating Committee on Public Frauds.

Under this resolution the Governor, and per consequence the Attorney General, are virtually authorized to stop the proceedings now in progress or to be instituted to secure the conviction and punishment of the many criminal officials who have been reported by the Press to have been guilty of frauds or improprieties, and the history of whose doings have been so prominently set forth in the recent reports of the commission as published in the *Herald*.

IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHAMBERLAIN CASE THAT THE GOVERNOR HAS PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED THAT HE HAS NO OBJECTION TO THE PROSECUTION OF THE CASE.

The evidence in the possession of the commission to secure the conviction of ex-Governor Chamberlain for his share in the multitudinous crimes perpetrated against the State. In the face of even this announcement, however, the democratic Senate adopted the resolution as above given by a vote of 25 Yeas to 4 Nays.

GOVERNOR HAMFON'S STRENGTH.

It may be proper to state, also, in this connection, that at a caucus of democratic members of the General Assembly which was held last night on political matters Governor Hamfon, who was invited to attend, was most enthusiastically received, and addressed the assembly in a most able and convincing manner. He declared that he was not in the least intimidated by the opposition, and that he was fully prepared to stand by his policy, and that he was fully prepared to stand by his policy, and that he was fully prepared to stand by his policy.

EMIGRATION TO AFRICA.

CONSECRATION OF A LIBERIAN SHIP TO THE MISSIONARY WORK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 21, 1878.

The Liberian ship *Azor* was consecrated to-day, in the presence of 5,000 colored people, by Bishop Brown, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Several addresses were made, all breathing the missionary spirit. Politics were not touched upon at all. The colored people of all parties and classes seem to unite on this question, and an excitement of the kind which has been known to exist in the past seems to be at an end. It is expressed by one of the speakers to-day when he said:—"In this country the negro is justified in his feelings. He has brought about a change of heart in the white man. He has brought about a change of heart in the white man. He has brought about a change of heart in the white man."

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building, No. 213 Broadway:—

1877. 1878.

S. A. M. 29 34 3.30 P. M. 40 42

6 A. M. 29 34 3.30 P. M. 40 42

9 A. M. 37 35 9 P. M. 46 40

12 M. 48 41 12 M. 48 39

Average temperature yesterday 38.4

Average temperature for corresponding date of last year 30.4

TERRIBLE DROWNING CATASTROPHE.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR—NO TRACE YET FOUND OF THE VICTIMS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RICHMOND, Va., March 21, 1878.

Additional and more accurate details from Howardsville, in Albemarle county, near the scene of the drowning of five persons, reported in the *Herald* of to-day, have been received. This account says that three men and a boy about sixteen years of age left their work as usual to go across the river to Howardsville. They were laborers on the farm of a gentleman living on the Howardsville side of the river. Arriving at the river bank at seven o'clock P. M., they found no boat at the landing, and calling out for somebody to come over and ferry them across were answered by Allan McFadden, a miller, who resided on the farm of a Mr. Patterson, and who is aged about sixty-five years. The regular ferryboat having been swept away a day or two previous McFadden went over in a trail canoe. In this wretched little bark five persons took passage. The river was terribly swollen and the current very swift at the time.

A SPLASH AND A CRY OF AGONY.

Soon after they had started and about eight o'clock, a little colored boy who was standing on the bank heard a splash and an outcry near the opposite bank and heard the heartrending words, "Hold on! Hold on! Where is the boat?" There was a profound and awful silence. The alarm was given, but not a solitary object could be discerned in the darkness. The sudden roar of the waves and the noise of the water as it rushed over the rocks, and the sound of the boat as it was swept away, were the only sounds heard. A widowed mother, who stood on the bank of the angry current, wept, where, on! where is my darling boy? The boat, however, was not seen, and among them were, besides the bereaved mother, a widowed wife and two sisters of the young men who were lost.

THE SEARCH BY MOONLIGHT.

The scene is described as awful. The moon was partially hidden by clouds, but occasionally gleams of light shone on the water, when these unfortunate people would rush to the bank and try to see some sign of their loved ones. Nearly the entire night was spent in this way, and the banks of the river on both sides were searched for some traces of the missing persons without success.

VICTIMS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

The names of the victims are as follows:—Allen McFadden (white), James McFadden, his son; James McFadden (white), his son; George Roberts (colored), by the terrible catastrophe two families, consisting of thirteen helpless women and children, are left without a solitary full grown male person to support them. It was, undoubtedly, a reckless, cowardly act for five persons to attempt the passage of the river in so small a frail a boat. No trace of the bodies of even the canoe has yet been found.

MURDER OR ACCIDENT?

JOHN COLLINS' ARRANGING AT QUINCY, MASS., ON A CHARGE OF MURDERING PATRICK CASHILL.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21, 1878.

In the District Court in Quincy to-day John Collins was arraigned for the murder of his brother-in-law, Patrick Cashill, who was found dead in Goat Valley Swamp, near Weymouth. The evidence against him is not very strong, but the circumstances are certainly of a mysterious nature. There was a fight in the house of Collins is clearly established, but whether it ended in the death of Cashill cannot be proved. The testimony taken at the preliminary examination was very conflicting. All the parties tell different stories and stick to them. It will require a long and careful trial to get to the bottom of the matter. Collins is ten o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. De Young, who live in the other part of the house with the Collins family, have told a story something like this:—That after she had told her father and mother were both away would not let her go, and she waited something to call Mrs. De Young says she arose and went to the Collins' and fed the child, and that upon returning she found the body of her husband. Collins is ten o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. De Young and the little Cashill girl both corroborated this statement. Another piece of new evidence was elicited from the witness, Mrs. Collins, who is reported to have told a story something like this:—That after she had told her father and mother were both away would not let her go, and she waited something to call Mrs. De Young says she arose and went to the Collins' and fed the child, and that upon returning she found the body of her husband. Collins is ten o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. De Young and the little Cashill girl both corroborated this statement. 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